Numb. 466.

THE Pennsylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

From November 10. to November 17. 1737.

To the AUTHOR *of the* Pennsylvania GAZETTE.

SIR,

FREEDOM OF SPEECH is a *principal Pillar* in a free Government: when this Support is taken away, the Constitution is dissolved, and Tyranny is erected on its ruins. Republicks and limited Monarchies derive their strength and vigour from a *Popular Examination* into the Actions of the Magistrates. This Privilege in all Ages has been and always will be abused. The best of Princes could not escape the censure and envy of the times they lived in. But the evil is not so great as it may appear at first Sight. A Magistrate, who sincerely aims at the *Good* of the society, will always have the inclinations of a great majority on his side; and impartial Posterity will not fail to render him Justice.

These abuses of the Freedom of Speech are the excrescencies of Liberty. They ought to be suppressed; but to whom dare we commit the care of doing it? An evil Magistrate, entrusted with a **Power** to *punish Words*, is armed with a **Weapon** the most *destructive* and *terrible*. Under pretence of pruning off the exuberant branches, he frequently destroys the Tree.

It is certain, that he, who robs another of his moral reputation, more richly merits a Gibbet, than if he had plundered him of his purse on the high-way. *Augustus Cæsar* under the specious pretext of preserving the characters of the *Romans* from defamation, introduced the Law, whereby *Libelling* was involved in the penalties of *Treason* against the State. This established his Tyranny; and for one mischief it prevented, ten thousand evils, horrible and tremendous, sprung up in the place. Thenceforward every person's life and fortune depended on the vile breath of Informers. The Construction of words being arbitrary, and left to the decision of the Judges, no man could write or open his Mouth, without being in danger of forfeiting his Head.

One was put to death, for inserting in his History the praises of *Brutus*; Another, for stiling *Cassius* the *last* of the Romans. *Caligula* valued himself for being a notable Dancer; To deny He excelled in that manly accomplishment was High-Treason. This Emperor advanced his Horse *Incitatus* to the dignity of Consul; and, tho' History is silent, I don't question but it was a capital crime to show the least contempt for that High Officer of State. Suppose then, any one had called the Prime Minister *a stupid animal*. The Emperor's Council might argue, that the malice of the Libel was aggravated by it's being true, and consequently more likely to excite the family of this illustrious Magistrate to acts of revenge. Such a prosecution would appear ridiculous: Yet, if we may rely on Tradition, there have been *formerly* Proconsuls in *America*, tho' of more malice, but hardly superior in understanding to *Incitatus*, who would have thought themselves *libelled*, to be called by their *proper names*.

Nero piqued himself on his fine voice and skill in musick; *a laudable ambition this!* He performed in public and carried the prize. It was afterwards Resolved by all the Judges, as good Law, that whoever should insinuate the least doubt of *Nero's* Pre-eminence in THE NOBLE ART OF FIDLING, ought to be deemed a Traitor to the State.

By the help of Inferences and Innuendo's, Treasons multiplied in a prodigious manner. GRIEF was Treason. A Lady of noble birth was put to death for bewailing the loss of her murdered Son. Silence was declared an overt-act to prove the treasonable purposes of the heart. LOOKS were construed into Treason. *A serene open aspect* was an evidence that the Person was pleased with the calamities that befel the Emperor. *A severe thoughtful countenance* was urged against the man that wore it, as a proof of his *plotting* against the State. DREAMS were often made capital offences. A new species of Informers went about *Rome*, insinuating themselves in all companies to fish out their Dreams, Which the holy Priests, *O! nefarious wickedness!* interpreted into High-Treason. The *Romans* were so terrified by this strange method of process, that, far from discovering their Dreams, they durst not own that they slept. In this terrible situation, when every one had so much cause to fear, even FEAR itself was made a *crime*. *Caligula* when he put his Brother to death, gave it as a reason to the Senate, that the Youth was afraid of being murdered. To be eminent in any virtue, either civil or military, was the greatest crime a man could be guilty of. ------- *ob virtutes certissimum exitium.*

These were some of the Effects of the Roman Law against Libelling.

THOSE of the British Kings who aimed at Despotic Power, or the oppression of the Subject, constantly encouraged prosecutions for words.

Henry VII. a Prince mighty in politics, procured that Act to be passed, whereby the jurisdiction of the Star-Chamber was confirmed and extended. Afterwards *Empson* and *Dudley*, two voracious Dogs of prey, under the Protection of this High-Court, exercised the most mercilets acts of oppression. The Subjects were terrified from uttering their griefs, while they saw the Thunder of the Star Chamber pointed at their Heads. This caution, however, could not prevent several dangerous tumults and insurrections. For when the Tongues of the People are restrained, They commonly discharge their resentments by a more *dangerous organ*, and break out into open acts of Violence.

During the Reign of *Henry* VIII. a high-spirited Monarch, every light expression which happened to displease him, was construed by his couple Judges into a Libel, and sometimes, extended to High-Treason. When Queen *Mary* of Bloody Memory, ascended the Throne, the Parliament, in order to raise a *Fence* against the violent Prosecutions for Words, which had rendered the Lives, Liberties and

and Properties of all Men precarious, and, perhaps dreading the furious perſecuting Spirit of this Princeſs, paſſed an Act, whereby it was declared, *That if a Libeller doth go ſo high, as to libel againſt King or Queen by Denomination, the Judges ſhall lay no greater Fine on him than* 100 *l. with two Months impriſonment, and no corporal Puniſhment: Neither was this Cenſure to be paſſed on him, except the Accuſation was fully proved by* two *Witneſſes, who were to produce a Certificate of their good Demeanour, for the Credit of their Report.* This Act was confirmed by another in the Seventh Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, only the Penalties were heightened to 200 *l.* and three Months Impriſonment. Notwithſtanding, ſhe rarely puniſhed invectives, tho' the Malice of the Papiſts was indefatigable, in blackening the Brighteſt of Characters, with the moſt impudent falſehoods. She was often heard to applaud that Reſcript of *Theodoſius* † "*if any Perſon ſpeak ill of* "*the Emperor, thro' a fooliſh raſhneſs and inadvertency, it is to be* "deſpiſed, *if out of madneſs it deſerves* Pity, *if from malice* "*and averſion, it calls for* Mercy."

Her Succeſſor, King *James* I. was a Prince of a quite different Genius and Diſpoſition. He uſed to ſay, *that, while he had the Power of making Judges and Biſhops, He could have what Law and Goſpel he pleaſed:* Accordingly he filled thoſe places with ſuch as proſtituted their profeſſions to his ſtrange notions of Prerogative. Among this number, and I hope it's no diſcredit to the Law, It's great Oracle, Sir *Edward Coke*, appears The Star-Chamber, which, in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, had gained a good repute, became an intolerable Grievance in the Reign of this learned Monarch:

But It did not arrive to it's meridian altitude, 'till King *Charles* I. begun to wield the Scepter. As He had formed a Deſign to lay aſide Parliaments, and ſubvert the Conſtitution, ſo he very well knew, That the Form of Government could not be altered, without laying a Reſtraint on Freedom of Speech and the Liberty of the Preſs. Therefore his Majeſty iſſued out his Royal *Mandate*, under the Great Seal of *England*, whereby he commanded his Subjects, under pain of his Diſpleaſure, not to preſcribe to him any Time for Parliaments. My Lord *Clarendon*, upon this occaſion, is pleaſed to write, "*that all Men took themſelves to be prohibited upon the* "*Penalty of Cenſure* [the Cenſure of the Star-Chamber, "which few Men cared to incur] *ſo much as to ſpeak of Parlia-* "*ments, or ſo much as to mention, that Parliaments were again* "*to be called.*"

His Majeſty's Miniſters, to let the Nation ſee they were abſolutely determined to ſuppreſs all Freedom of Speech, cauſed a proſecution to be carried on by the Attorney General, againſt three of the Commons, for Words ſpoken in the Houſe Anno 1628. The Members pleaded to the Information, That Expreſſions in Parliament ought only to be examined and puniſhed There: This notwithſtanding they were all Three condemned as Diſturbers of the State. One of theſe Gentlemen, Sir *John Elliot*, was fined 2000 *l.* and ſentenced to lye in Priſon 'till it was paid. His Lady was denied admittance to him, even during his Sickneſs; conſequently his puniſhment comprehended an additional Sentence of Divorce. This Patriot, having endured many years impriſonment, ſunk under the Oppreſſion, and died in Goal. This was ſuch a *Wound* to the Conſtitution that, even after the Reſtoration, the Judgment was reverſed in Parliament.

That Engliſhmen of all ranks might be effectually intimidated from publiſhing their thoughts on any Subject, *except on the ſide of the Court*; his Majeſty's Miniſters cauſed an Information for ſeveral Libels to be exhibited in the Star-Chamber againſt Mr. *Prynn*, *Burton* and *Baſtwick*. They were, each of them, fined 5000 *l.* adjudged to loſe their Ears on the Pillory, to be branded on the cheeks with hot irons, and to ſuffer Perpetual Impriſonment. Thus theſe three Gentlemen, each of figure and quality in their ſeveral profeſſions, *viz. Divinity*, *Law*, and *Phyſick*, were, for no other offence than writing on controverted Points of Church-Government, expoſed on publick ſcaffolds, and ſtigmatized and mutilated as common ſignal Rogues, or the moſt mechanick Malefactors.

Such corporal Puniſhments, inflicted with all the circumſtances of cruelty and infamy, bound down all other Gentlemen under a ſervile fear of the like treatment; ſo that, for ſeveral Years, no one durſt publickly ſpeak or write in defence of the Liberties of the People, which the King's Miniſters, his privy Council, and his Judges had trampled under their feet.

The Spirit of the Adminiſtration looked hideous and dreadfull. The Hate and Reſentment, which the People conceived againſt it, for a long time lay ſmothered in their breaſts; where theſe Paſſions feſtered and grew venemous, and at laſt diſcharged themſelves by an armed and VINDICTIVE hand.

To be Continued.

† *Si quis imperatori maledixeret non ſtatim injuria cenſetur & eo nomine punitur; ſed diſtinguitur an ex levitate proceſſerit & ſic contemnitur, an ex inſania & miſeratione digna cenſetur, an ex injuria & ſic remittenda declaretur. Note*, a Reſcript was an anſwer delivered by the Emperor when conſulted on ſome difficult queſtion or point in law. The Judges were wholly to be directed by it, whenever ſuch a caſe came before them; For *Voluntas regis habet vigorem legis* is a fundamental principle in the civil law. The Reſcript mentioned above was not only delivered by *Theodoſius*, but by two other Emperors, *Honorius* and *Arcadius*.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

NIMIROW, Auguſt 27.

A GRAND Conference was held Yeſterday, in which the Turkiſh Plenipotentiaries declar'd: 'That the Grand Signor's *Dignity* did not 'permit him to treat of Peace at the ſame 'time that the Chriſtians were making War a-'gainſt him: That if the Powers who had 'declar'd that War againſt him, ſincerely deſired to con-'clude a Peace, his Highneſs expected they would make 'no Difficulty in agreeing with him on a Suſpenſion of 'Arms, during which the Terms of Peace might be ſet-'tled on both Sides; and that it was the firſt Article 'which their Orders oblig'd them to inſiſt on.' Couriers were immediately diſpatch'd away to Vienna and Peterſbourg with this Demand.

Belgrade, Aug. 30. They write from the Camp before Widdin, that the Veldt Marſhal Count Khevenhuller, who commands the Blockade of that Place, has 20,000 Foot and 10,000 Horſe in his Body of Troops; that the Veldt-Marſhal Count Wallis, who is encamp'd juſt oppoſite to him on the other Side of the Danube, has 15,000 Men under his Command; that the Men of War to hinder Succours or Supplies from entring into Widdin, are riding at Anchor a ſmall Diſtance below the Town; and that the above Number of Troops being ſufficient either for a Blockade or a Siege, the Veldt-Marſhal Count Seckendorff thought he might, without any Riſk, commit Widdin to their Care, and advance with the reſt of his Army towards Boſnia.

Vienna, Sept. 7. Orders have been ſent to the Veldt-Marſhal Count Seckendorff not to beſiege Widdin, but to leave it cloſely block'd up, and march with his Army to take in the principal Places of Boſnia. The laſt Letters from the Imperial Grand Army ſay, that the Veldt-Marſhal had detach'd ſome Troops towards the Frontiers of Bulgaria and Precopia in the Lower Servia, as well to extend the Contributions on the Side of Sophia and Albania, as to reinforce the Garriſons of the Poſts which our Troops have poſſeſs'd themſelves of in that Part of the Turkiſh Dominions. Thoſe Letters add, that the Turks contimu'd to make great Ravages in the Part of Servia bordering on the Saave, particularly about Sabatch and Ratſcha. The Cabinet Courier Bar, arriv'd here a few Days ago from Poland, and a Report is ſince ſpread that that Republick has form'd Pretenſions on the Fortreſs of Choczin on the Neiſter, which was formerly uſurp'd from her by the Turks; that ſhe had ſent that Affair to the Congreſs of Nimirow, and in caſe of Neceſſity even appear'd reſolv'd to ſuſtain thoſe Pretenſions by Force of Arms; and that the Crown Army of Poland, conſiſting of 24,000 Men, had already receiv'd Order to be in a Readineſs to march with a good Train of Artillery towards Choczin. The Court has ſent away a Courier with this News to the Veldt-Marſhal Count Seckendorff. Our Advices from Turky are, that as ſoon as the Baſhaw of Niſſa arriv'd at Adrianople he was ſtrangled there by Order of the Grand Signior, as was the Aga that negotiated the Capitulation of Niſſa with General Philippi.

The

The Duke of Lorrain arriv'd this Morning at the Palace of La Favourite from the Grand Army. It is thought that the Siege of Zwornick will be undertaken out of Hand by the Veldt-Marshal Count Seckendorff.

LONDON, *Sept.* 13.

They write from Petersburg that the Grand Vizir, instead of an able Politician, shew'd himself to be a poor, weak unsteady Creature, and was entirely guided by his Secretary, a Renegado Hungarian, and his Chancellor: Those Fellows possess'd all his Confidence, for which he is now in Exile, and they were strangled by express Order from the Grand Signior.

Letters from Nimirow of the 17th past say, that as soon as the Turks at Constantinople heard of the Loss of Nissa and Oczakow, they shew'd the utmost Consternation and Discontent; that the Mob rose and began to insult the Christians; and that they rifled a Convent of Franciscan Friars that was under the Protection of Baron Dahlman, the Emperor's Minister at Nimirow, and lately Embassador to the Porte.

A Letter from Petersburg, Aug. 30.

'We hear from Petershoff, that a Courier is just arriv'd 'there from the Veldt-Marshal Count Lacy, with News 'that he had entirely defeated the Tartar Army, with 'their Cham at the Head of them, assisted by a great 'Body of Turks under the Command of a Bashaw.

They write from Leghorn, that King Theodore at his Return into Corsica was receiv'd with great Demonstrations of Joy, both by the Nobility and People, who all crowded to meet him, and conducted him in Triumph: Upon second Thoughts of the Matter, the four Genoese Gallies did not think fit to attack his little Squadron, but let them land their Artillery and warlike Stores very quietly.

To his Royal Highness the Prince of WALES.

An ODE.

By Mr. THOMSON.

WHile *secret-leaguing* Nations frown around,
Ready to pour the long-expected Storm;
While SHE, who wont the restless *Gaul* to bound,
Britannia, drooping, grows an empty Form;
While on our Vitals, *selfish-Parties*, prey,
And deep *Corruption* eats our Soul away:

II.

Yet in the *Goddess of the Main* appears
A Gleam of Joy, gay-flushing every Grace,
As she the cordial Voice of Millions hears,
Rejoycing, zealous, o'er *thy rising Race*;
Strait her rekindling Eyes resume their Fire,
The *Virtues* smile, the *Muses* tune the Lyre.

III.

But more enchanting than the Muse's Song,
United Britons thy dear *Offspring* hail:
The City triumphs thro' her glowing Throng;
The Shepherd tells his Transport to the Dale;
The Sons of roughest Toil forget their Pain,
And the glad Sailor chears the midnight Main.

IV.

Can aught from fair *Augusta's* gentle Blood,
And Thine, *Thou Friend of Liberty*! be born,
Can aught, save what is lovely, generous, good;
What will, at once, defend us, and adorn;
From thence prophetic Joy new *Edwards* eyes,
New *Henrys*, *Annas*, and *Elizas* rise.

V.

May Fate my fond devoted Days extend,
To sing the promis'd Glories of *thy Reign*!
What tho', by Years depress'd, my *Muse* might bend;
My Heart will teach her still a nobler Strain:
How, with *recover'd Britain*, will she soar!
When *Fr---e Insults*, and *Sp---n* shall *Rob* no more.

Custom-House, New-York, *Novemb.* 14. *Entred in.*

W. Griffith from Boston and Rhode-Island, S. Stelle & C. Cornell, jun. from Rhode-Island, W. Cross from Philadelphia, T. Gilbert, from Antigua and St. Martins, J. Johnson from Jamaica, R. Ratsey and C. Cornell from Cadiz.

Entred out. R. Craige for Bristol, J. Willson and W. Haviland for Ireland, T. Parmyter for S. Carolina, W. Griffith for Boston.

Cleared. T. Eeles to Malaga, H. Tuckness to Belfast, A. Kip and J. Tucker to S. Carolina, W. Griffith to Boston.

PHILADELPHIA.

On the 9th Inst. one *William Welch*, a Porter of this City, being in a Canoe with three Men, off against *Billingsport*, she accidentally overset, and he was drowned. He is since taken up and brought to Town and buried.

We hear from New Providence Township, that on the 11th Inst. a Child about 19 Months old, accidentally fell into a Tanner's Bark Mill, and the Stone in going round crush'd his Head so that he died about two Hours after

Yesterday during the Fair, the House in which the eastern Prince lodges, took Fire, and alarm'd the Neighbourhood, but was soon extinguished. It was occasioned by a Fire left in the Chamber above that of the Prince, part of which Fire falling on the Floor had spread over great Part of the Room, and occasion'd a great Heat in the Room below, by which Means it was discover'd.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, *Entred In.*

Brigt. Debby, George Stewart from Rhode-Island.
Snow Jane and Margret, Nath. Magee, from Barbadoes.
Ship Ranger, John Hamilton, from Lisbon.
Sloop Sarah, Samuel Parsons, from South-Carolina.
Sloop Winyaw, John Goodwin, from Winyaw.

Cleared Out.

Brigt. Squirrel, William Fielding, } for St. Christoph.
Ship Princess Amelia, Dav. Patterson, }
Sloop Nonsuch, John Remmington, for Rhode Island.
Ship Dragon, William Neate, } for Jamaica.
Sloop Charming Molly, Samuel Flower, }
Ship Sea flower, William Heasleton, }
Sloop Sea-flower, Thomas Coatam, } for West Indies,
Brigt. John, William Condy }
Snow Prince William, Uchtred Kennedy, } for Dublin.
------ Gilbert, John Ivory, }
Brigt. Hampshire, George Boardman, for Gibraltar.
Sloop Winyaw, Richard Painter, for Winyaw.
------ Frederica, John Goodwin, for Cape-Fear & Georgia.

Cleared.

Bilinder London, Joshua Pipon, } to Barbadoes
Snow George & Henry, Wm. Allason, }
Brigt. Catherine, Jacob Philips, to Madera.
Ship William, John Carter, to South-Carolina.
Sloop Rainbow, Benjamin Christian, to Dublin.
Brigt. Clymer, William Clymer, to Antigua.
Ship Hawker Gally, Charles Heyman, to Jamaica.
Brigt. Hampshire, George Boardman, to Gibraltar.

To be SOLD,

BY John Brientnall *in* Chesnut-Street,

Tenter-hooks for Fullers, a choice parcel of Spectacles, and Pocket Compasses.

LATELY IMPORTED,

And to be sold, by Samuel Neave, *at his Store near* Fishbourn's *Wharffe, in* Water-Street.

KERSEYS, Broad Cloths and Trimmings in Suits, Blankets, Camblets, Calimancoes, striped and plain Fustians, Chints, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, double and single Sletias, Muslins, coloured Threads, Silk, Cotton and Thread Laces, Non-so-pretties, Tapes, Gartering, Silk Ferit, and Quality, Men and Womens Hose, double and single Worsted and Cotton Caps, Womens Shammy Gloves, Men and Womens Horse-Whips, Ivory, Horn, Coco, and Maple (Case) and Pocket Knives, and Forks, spring Knives, and Penknives, Sissers, Shears, Thimbles, Needles, Pins, Wooll-Cards, Frying Pans, Sheep Shears, Box, and smoothing Irons, Pepper and Coffee Mills, Mettle and Mohair Buttons, Pewter Plates, Dishes, Basons, Porringers and Spoons, Fishing Rods, and Hooks, Castor Hats, Choice Bohea Tea, and Tea Kettles, Ivory and Horn Combs, Gun Locks, two Foot Rules, Gimblets, Files, and Rasps, with sundry other Small Waves, also variety of Cutlery Ware.

Just published,

POOR RICHARD's *ALMANACKS*,

For the Year 1738. *Printed and Sold by the Printer hereof.*

RUN *away on the* 12th *Inſtant, from* William Fiſhbourn, *an* Engliſh *Servant Man, named* James Butler, *a Houſe-Carpenter by Trade, but has been uſed to the Sea, of middle Stature, ſmooth Face, freſh colour'd, has a black-iſh Mark under one of his Eyes (by a blow in the Night) his Hair cut off, and wears a Wollen Cap under an old Hat, (if he has not got another.) Had on, a dark coarſe Cloth Pea Jacket lined with blue Woollen Cloth, a dark colour'd Broad Cloth Veſt, lined with dark Shalloon, a Linnen Jacket, a pair of Leather Breeches, and has taken another pair of Breeches with him, old check'd Shirts, and a pair of old Shoes and Stockings: He came hither laſt Year from* Briſtol, *with Capt.* Bromadge, *and attempted to run away laſt Fall for* Cape-Fear.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that his Maſter may have him again, if within 10 *Miles of this City, ſhall have* Ten Shillings, *if* 20, Twenty Shillings, *and if* 40, Forty Shillings *Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by*

Philad. Nov. 17. 1737. William Fiſhbourn.

ALL Perſons indebted to *William Bickley* of *Burlington*, are hereby required to make Payment on or before the Firſt Day of *March* next, or they ſhall be ſued, by *William Bickley.*

CHOICE *good* CANARY, *or* SACK, *to be ſold very Cheap, by the Pipe, quarter Cask, Gallon, or Quart, by* Evan Morgan, *Cooper, over againſt Mr.* Turner's *in* Front-Street, *and oppoſite to the Still and Blue-Ball in* King-Street, *commonly call'd* Water-Street; *alſo a Pinnace-built Boat, fit for a Paſſage Boat, to* Burlington, Briſtol, *or* Trenton.

N. B. *Any of his Friends who have Borrow'd* Milton's *Paradiſe Regain'd and ſeveral other Poems, or the Biſhop of* London's *three Paſtoral Letters, bound together, will oblige him if they will be ſo kind as to return them.*

ALL Perſons indebted to *Simon Edgell* of *Philadelphia*, are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts, or they may expect Trouble. The ſaid *Edgell* intends to depart this Province for *London*, in the Ship *Conſtantine, Edward Wright*, Commander; and thoſe who have any Demands on him are deſired to bring them in that they may be adjuſted.

TO BE SOLD,

BY *John Ogden*, Tanner, in *Cheſnut-Street*, *Philadelphia*, very reaſonably, a Negroe Man that can Work at the Tanners Trade, and ſome part of the Curriers Trade: And alſo a Negroe Girl about ſeven or eight Years old, this Country Born.

TAKEN away from the Snow *Warren*, at *Thomas Auſtin's* Wharffe, about three Weeks ago, a Yawl about 15 Foot long, with the Starboard ſide of her Taffarrel broke off. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Yawl and returns her, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings*, paid by

SAMUEL PARR.

To be SOLD,

At Mr. *John Fruin's* Baker in *Arch-Sreet*,

A *Negroe Woman that can waſh very well and do any Houſe Buſineſs, Barbadoes born. A Negroe Boy about* 12 *Years old, Barbadoes born. A Parcel of Sweet-meats in ſmall Potts, each containing about* 3 *lb. A large fine Hammock; and a Parcel of old Iron.*

RUN away from *William Croſthwaite*, of this City, Peruke-maker, a Servant Lad, named *John Mills*, aged about 18 Years, of middle Stature, with full Eyes: Had on a double-breaſted blue Coat, with flat metal Buttons, ozenbrigs Jacket, a white Wig, and old Stockings.

Whoever ſecures him ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward if within 20 Miles of this City, *Thirty Shillings* if within 30 Miles, and *Forty Shillings* if farther off, with reaſonable Charges paid by

William Croſthwaite.

For SOUTH-CAROLINA, directly,

THE SHIP *Virtuous Grace*, JOHN BULL, Maſter, will Sail with all Expedition. For Freight or Paſſage agree with the ſaid Maſter at the Sign of the Ship-a-ground, or with Mr. *Benjamin Shoemaker* in *Market-Street*.

N. B. There are good Accommodations for Paſſengers.

For LONDON, directly,

The SHIP *Conſtantine*, EDWARD WRIGHT, Maſter;

Being a good SHIP, and well Accommodated for Paſſengers:

WILL certainly Sail in Fifteen Days after Date, having great Part of her Loading already on board.

For Freight or Paſſage apply to Meſſrs. *Edgell* & *Shippen*, or the ſaid Maſter on board ſaid Veſſel now lying at Mr. *Thomas Griffitts's* Wharff.

PETER DELAGE, *Sugar Baker*,

IS removed to a Houſe over againſt Mr. *James Steele's*, where all Perſons may be ſupplied with both double and ſingle-refin'd SUGAR, at the cheapeſt Rates. Alſo Powder-Sugar, and Muſcovado Sugars, fit for Shop and Family Uſe, brown and white Sugar-Candy, and Meſſaſſes; with Bohea, Green, and Imperial TEAS, at reaſonable Rates.

ALL Perſons indebted to *William Vere*, of this City, are deſir'd to make immediate Pay; he deſigning to depart this Province, in a ſhort Time.

N. B. He is determined to take proper Meaſures to ſecure what he can't collect.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Charles Read*, Eſq; deceaſed, will be ſued for their reſpective Debts, if Payment thereof be not made before the *Sixteenth* Day of *November* next. *Sarah Read*, Adminiſt.

STRAY'D or Stolen, on the 21ſt. Inſt. from off the Commons, at the upper End of this City, A large dark bay Horſe, about 14 Hands high, ſhod before, his Mane trimm'd the Day he went away, a ſwitch Tail, no white about him, branded on the near Flank, with MW in one Letter, paces tolerably well, and is high courag'd.

Whoever takes him up or gives Intelligence of him ſo that the Owner may have him again, ſhall be well rewarded by *Edmund Wooley.* *Philad. Oct.* 27. 1737.

RUN away on the 11th Inſt. from *John Jones* of *Worceſter* Townſhip, *Philadelphia* County, an *Engliſh* Servant Man, named *John Hooper*, aged about 21 Years, of middle Stature, well ſet, darkiſh Complexion, light brown Hair, and his Hands are full of Warts. Had on when he went away, a felt Hat, a lightiſh colour'd Kerſey Coat lin'd with red, a red and white ſtrip'd flannel Jacket, red white and blue flannel Breeches, a pair of check'd Trowſers, blue worſted Stockings, new round-toe'd Shoes, and a check'd Shirt: He took with him a white Shirt brown Wig, a Gun and Powder-Horn with ſome Lead.

Whoſoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by *Owen Owen* at the *Indian King*, or by

Philad. Octob. 20. 1737. *John Jones.*

To be Sold Cheap for Ready Money,

By *John Brame*, (removed from his Store on *Fiſhbourn's* Wharff, to a Store on *Bickley's* Wharff, next to *Market-Street* Wharff)

SUITS of good ſuperfine Cloth, Engliſh Duck according to act of Parliament, Calicoes, Muſlins, Cambricks, Yard-wide and ¾ Garlix, Sleeſes, Silk and cotton Romalls, Ruffia Diaper and curl'd Linnen, Crocus, with Shagg, Caſtor Hats, Caps, Gartering, Combs, Thimbles, Warming Pans and Tea-kettles, with ſundry other Sorts of Goods not here mentioned.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where ADVERTISEMENTS are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.